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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

June 1987 Published July 1987

UNEMPLOYMENT AND JOBLESSNESS

Unemployment rates are commonly used to measure the economic well-being of the nation, the state, and even counties, since they provide a basis for comparisons. However, they were not designed to reflect total joblessness. Joblessness is more comprehensive than unemployment. The unemployed are just one part of those who are without jobs. The jobless also include discouraged workers and those who are not interested in being employed.

Discouraged workers are defined as those people who want a job but are not searching for employment because they feel that no jobs are available. An example would be a person in a rural area where job opportunities are very limited. Considering this group of jobless people is especially important in measuring the economic health of an area.

The second type of people without jobs is those who choose not to work. There are a variety of reasons why people are not interested in being employed. For example, a mother may choose to keep house and care for her children on a full-time basis, rather than arrange for child care and work outside the home. Retired people are another example of people who are not interested in having a job.

In addition to discouraged workers and those who do not want employment, the jobless also includes those who are officially designated as unemployed. A person counted as unemployed in official labor force estimates meets three criteria: he or she has actively searched for work in the past four weeks, is currently available for work and does not have a job.

Meeting the job searching criteria includes registering at a public or private employment office; meeting with prospective employers; checking with friends or relatives; placing or answering advertisements; writing letters of application; or being on a union or professional employment register.

Two groups of people do not have to engage in a specific job seeking activity to be counted as unemployed. They are: people waiting to start a new job within 30 days, and workers waiting to be recalled from a layoff. In all other cases except temporary illness, these individuals must be currently available for work.

The unemployed fit into one of three distinct groups: those who have lost jobs, those who have quit jobs, and those who have recently entered the labor force. Those who have recently entered or re-entered the labor force constitute the largest group. These people are temporarily unemployed, because of the natural time lag involved in finding employment. If they are available for work, do not have jobs, and have actively sought employment within the last four weeks, people meet the definition of unemployed. For example, a recent college graduate who applies and interviews for many jobs before obtaining employment is counted among the unemployed.

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Among unemployment created by labor force entry and re-entry, two patterns are evident. The first is the predominance of youth and female workers. This predominance can be linked to the less consistent labor force involvement of these two groups. The participation of youth in the labor force is often sporadic. For example, many work only during summertime vacations from school. Similarly, the involvement of many women in the work force fluctuates around other schedules and responsibilities. For instance, some mothers quit work to be home with their children in the summer, then re-enter the work force in the fall. During periods of job searching, these types of people are included in unemployment levels.

Those who have lost jobs, or "job losers" are the next largest group of unemployed people. Fitting into this category are workers who are involved in a layoff, and those people whose employment ended involuntarily and immediately began looking for work.

These job losers include both those who are receiving unemployment insurance benefits and those who are not receiving benefits. There are several reasons why some unemployed people do not receive unemployment insurance benefits, such as ineligibility. For instance, they may have worked in a business which was not covered by Unemployment Insurance Laws, such as a farm. They may be ineligible because they do not meet certain qualification requirements (such as earning a minimum amount of wages). They may no longer be eligible, if they exhausted their benefits. Some unemployed people do not receive unemployment insurance benefits simply because they never file claims for such benefits.

In addition to labor force entrants, re-entrants and job losers, the unemployed also include those who have quit their jobs voluntarily. An example of this may be when a couple relocates because one spouse gets a new job, and the other spouse quits his or her current job to move. The majority of unemployment created by people quitting their jobs, however, is seasonal. For instance, young workers who hold summer jobs but quit when they return to school create higher unemployment during the late summer and early fall months.

In summary, "unemployed" is a term which refers to a comprehensive group, including those who have lost jobs, quit jobs, and those who are temporarily unemployed when they first enter or re-enter the labor force. But even this comprehensive group is not all-inclusive of those who are without jobs. "Jobless" also includes discouraged workers and those who are not interested in being employed.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JUNE

Nonfarm employment increased to 260,300 in June, up from both month-ago and year-ago levels. An increase of 4,100 was recorded over May levels, while the over-the-year increase was 1,200.

The largest over-the-year employment increase in June was noted in the wholesale and retail trade industry. The trade industry showed an over-the-year increase of 900, with the retail trade division recording the greatest increase. Some sectors within this division showing increases were general merchandise, food and furniture stores.

Employment levels within the manufacturing industry dropped below year-ago levels, mainly due to a labor dispute in the nondurable goods division. An over-the-year increase of 600 jobs in the services industry was found mainly in the medical and health division.

The increased employment level recorded in local government in June 1986, which was due to the hiring of election workers, returned to normal during June of this year.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Total nonfarm employment noted increases which are typical of this time of year. Over-the-month increases were found in the construction, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and finance, insurance and real estate industries, and in government.

The wholesale and retail trade industry noted the largest increase of any major industry in June, with 1,200 more jobs than in May. Most of the increase was in the retail trade division among such tourism-related businesses such as gift shops, jewelry stores, novelty and souvenir shops.

Although employment within the services industry remained stable from May to June, a 900 job increase was noted within the hotel and amusement businesses sector. This growth demonstrates how tourism affects employment levels. This increase helped offset a decrease of 1,000 jobs in the educational services division. Most of this decrease was found among the educational support staff, such as cafeteria workers and work study students.

Over-the-month employment increases were distributed throughout the construction industry, which is one of South Dakota's most seasonal industries. Summer brings increased maintenance and home improvement work such as painting, roofing, siding, insulating, concrete work and pool installation. Employment in other areas of the construction industry is also greater during summer months.

Employment of more than 1,700 youth, through the South Dakota Summer Youth Program and other youth employment programs, helped offset end-of-school-year employment losses occuring in state education. In local government, employment decreases in education were also offset by the hiring of summer workers. Many of these summer employees work in parks and recreation areas.

Over-the-month declines were noted in the transportation industry, which are traditional for this time of year among businesses providing bus service to school districts.

The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent in June, up from the May rate of 3.5 percent. In June, 353,300 South Dakotans were employed, and 14,400 were unemployed.

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	June 1987 (1)				June 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	121,153,000	113,498,000	7,655,000	6.3(3)	119,644,000	110,869,000	8,775,000	7.3(3)
South Dakota	367,600	353,300	14,400	3.9	362,000	347,100	14,900	4.1
Sioux Falls MSA	71,178	69,005	2,173	3.1	69,892	67,514	2,378	3.4
Rapid City MSA	39,694	38,212	1,482	3.7	38,963	37,487	1,476	3.8
Aurora	1,614	1,594	20	1.2	1,713	1,637	76	4.4
Beadle	9,777	9,472	305	3.1	9,755	9,414	341	3.5
Bennett	1,556	1,496	60	3.9	1,616	1,558	58	3.6
Bon Homme	3,692	3,647	45	1.2	3,639	3,545	94	2.6
Brookings	13,461	12,701	760	5.6	13,459	12,700	759	5.6
Brown	21,442	20,366	1,076	5.0	20,813	19,721	1,092	5.2
Brule	2,775	2,725	50	1.8	2,918	2,806	112	3.8
Buffalo	591	520	71	12.0	531	464	67	12.6
Butte	4,210	4,046	164	3.9	3,895	3,756	139	3.6
Campbell	1,196	1,176	20	1.7	1,222	1,189	33	2.7
Charles Mix	4,301	4,117	184	4.3	4,538	4,210	328	7.2
Clark	1,995	1,922	73	3.7	2,060	1,986	74	3.6
Clay	6,518	6,157	361	5.5	6,608	6,235	373	5.6
Codington	11,967	11,369	598	5.0	11,753	11,152	601	5.1
Corson	1,712	1,556	156	9.1	1,692	1,542	150	8.9
Custer	5,046	4,964	82	1.6	4,833	4,666	167	3.5
Davison	9,400	9,186	214	2.3	9,095	8,867	228	2.5
Day	3,683	3,376	307	8.3	3,521	3,403	118	3.4
Deuel	2,367	2,279	88	3.7	2,446	2,301	145	5.9
Dewey	2,244	2,015	229	10.2	2,245	2,006	239	10.6
Douglas	1,875	1,847	28	1.5	1,940	1,817	123	6.3
Edmunds	2,633	2,532	101	3.8	2,585	2,527	58	2.2
Fall River	4,046	3,923	123	3.0	3,967	3,864	103	2.6
Faulk	1,384	1,337	47	3.4	1,377	1,352	25	1.8
Grant	4,626	4,462	164	3.5	4,599	4,418	181	3.9
Gregory	2,719	2,671	48	1.8	2,731	2,655	76	2.8
Haakon	1,287	1,261	26	2.0	1,253	1,208	45	3.6
Hamlin	2,502	2,409	93	3.7	2,513	2,421	92	3.7
Hand	2,101	2,066	35	1.7	2,155	2,117	38	1.8
Hanson	1,716	1,623	93	5.4	1,597	1,566	31	1.9
Harding	871	862	9	1.0	912	905	7	0.8
Hughes	8,806	8,519	287	3.3	8,765	8,419	346	3.9
Hutchinson	4,467	4,366	101	2.3	4,542	4,359	183	4.0
Hyde	910	897	13	1.4	930	908	22	2.4
Jackson	1,874	1,800	74	3.9	1,820	1,731	89	4.9

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	June 1987 (1)				June 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,315	1,272	43	3.3	1,328	1,317	11	0.8
Jones	790	775	15	1.9	794	781	13	1.6
Kingsbury	3,138	3,060	78	2.5	3,165	3,040	125	3.9
Lake	5,088	4,799	289	5.7	4,955	4,665	290	5.9
Lawrence	11,176	10,748	428	3.8	10,675	10,123	552	5.2
Lincoln	7,551	7,324	227	3.0	7,152	6,889	263	3.7
Lyman	1,790	1,704	86	4.8	1,787	1,682	105	5.9
McCook	2,995	2,909	86	2.9	2,994	2,874	120	4.0
McPherson	1,715	1,691	24	1.4	1,817	1,750	67	3.7
Marshall	2,416	2,301	115	4.8	2,363	2,272	91	3.9
Meade	10,223	9,828	395	3.9	9,959	9,606	353	3.5
Mellette	876	815	61	7.0	924	859	65	7.0
Miner	1,405	1,362	43	3.1	1,464	1,366	98	6.7
Minnehaha	71,178	69,005	2,173	3.1	69,892	67,514	2,378	3.4
Moody	3,332	3,177	155	4.7	3,386	3,221	165	4.9
Pennington	39,694	38,212	1,482	3.7	38,963	37,487	1,476	3.8
Perkins	2,711	2,659	52	1.9	2,773	2,715	58	2.1
Potter	1,650	1,622	28	1.7	1,629	1,605	24	1.5
Roberts	4,901	4,646	255	5.2	4,819	4,556	263	5.5
Sanborn	1,285	1,268	17	1.3	1,256	1,213	43	3.4
Shannon	2,610	2,187	423	16.2	2,658	2,337	321	12.1
Spink	3,912	3,860	52	1.3	3,976	3,916	60	1.5
Stanley	1,728	1,654	74	4.3	1,537	1,497	40	2.6
Sully	894	887	7	0.8	958	938	20	2.1
Todd	2,824	2,576	248	8.8	2,835	2,594	241	8.5
Tripp	3,725	3,589	136	3.7	3,569	3,511	58	1.6
Turner	4,583	4,484	99	2.2	4,414	4,305	109	2.5
Union	5,731	5,273	458	8.0	5,454	5,141	313	5.7
Walworth	3,265	3,116	149	4.6	3,135	3,030	105	3.3
Yankton	10,742	10,293	449	4.2	10,388	10,018	370	3.6
Ziebach	1,042	928	114	10.9	952	860	92	9.7

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

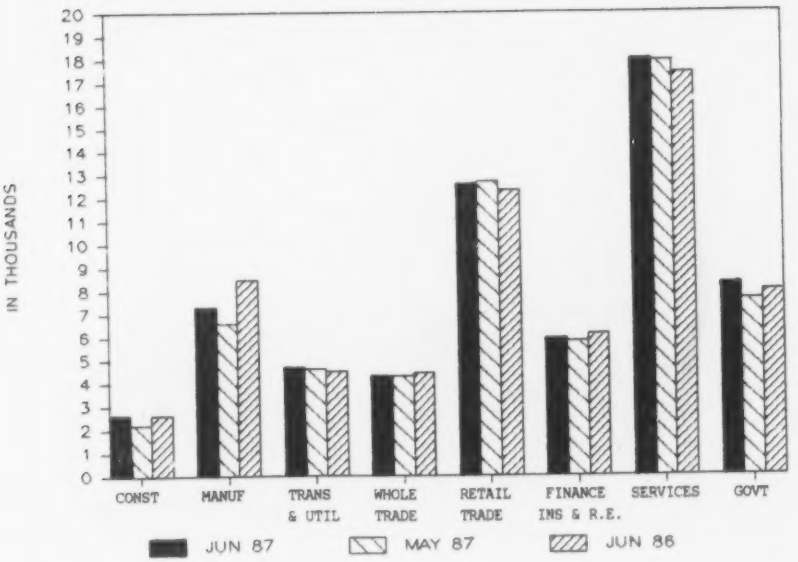
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.1 and 7.3. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)

	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	260,300	256,200	259,100	1.6	.5
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,700	.0	-3.7
CONSTRUCTION	11,000	10,200	10,900	7.8	.9
MANUFACTURING	28,000	27,000	28,300	3.7	-1.1
Durable Goods	16,200	15,800	15,400	2.5	5.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,700	9,500	9,200	2.1	5.4
Nondurable Goods	11,800	11,200	12,900	5.4	-8.5
Food & Kindred Products	6,300	5,600	7,800	12.5	-19.2
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	2,600	.0	11.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,300	12,600	12,200	-2.4	.8
Transportation	7,300	7,600	7,200	-3.9	1.4
Communication	2,800	2,900	2,600	-3.4	7.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,300	.0	-4.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	68,500	67,300	67,600	1.8	1.3
Wholesale Trade	16,400	16,300	16,600	.6	-1.2
Durable Goods	7,200	7,100	7,400	1.4	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	9,200	9,200	9,200	.0	.0
Retail Trade	52,100	51,000	51,000	2.2	2.2
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,300	8,400	8,200	-1.2	1.2
Food Stores	7,700	7,600	7,400	1.3	4.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14,500	14,300	14,400	1.4	.7
Finance	9,000	8,900	9,000	1.1	.0
Banking	4,700	4,600	4,700	2.2	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3,300	3,300	3,400	.0	-2.9
SERVICES	61,500	61,500	60,900	.0	1.0
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	17,400	16,500	17,400	5.5	.0
Personal and Business	7,800	7,900	7,800	-1.3	.0
Medical and Health Services	23,700	23,400	23,100	1.3	2.6
Educational Services	3,900	4,900	3,900	-20.4	.0
Social Services	3,900	4,200	3,900	-7.1	.0
Membership Organizations	9,100	9,000	8,900	1.1	2.2
GOVERNMENT	61,600	60,700	62,000	1.5	-.6
Federal	11,400	11,300	10,900	.9	4.6
State	16,500	16,500	16,200	.0	1.9
State Education	5,600	7,800	5,700	-28.2	-1.8
Local	33,800	33,000	34,800	2.4	-2.9
Local Education	18,500	19,400	18,400	-4.6	.5

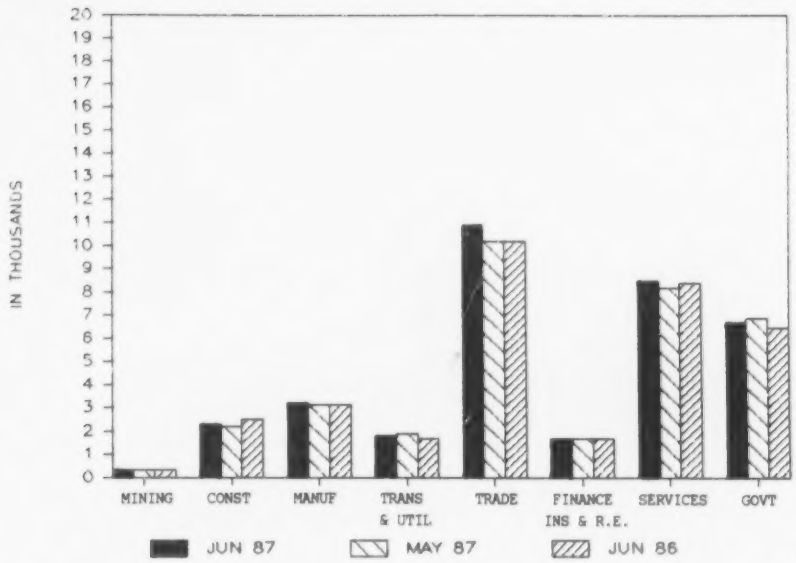
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	63,800	62,100	63,800	2.7	.0
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,600	2,400	2,600	8.3	.0
MANUFACTURING	7,300	6,600	8,500	10.6	-14.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4,700	4,600	4,500	2.2	4.4
TRADE	17,000	17,000	16,700	.0	1.8
Wholesale Trade	4,300	4,300	4,400	.0	-2.3
Retail Trade	12,600	12,700	12,300	-.8	2.4
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	5,900	5,800	6,100	1.7	-3.3
SERVICES	18,000	17,900	17,400	.6	3.4
GOVERNMENT	8,300	7,600	8,000	9.2	3.8

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	35,300	34,400	34,400	2.6	2.6
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,300	2,200	2,500	4.5	-8.0
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,100	3,100	3.2	3.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1,800	1,900	1,700	-5.3	5.9
TRADE	10,800	10,200	10,200	5.9	5.9
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,200	2,000	4.5	15.0
Retail Trade	8,500	8,000	8,300	6.3	2.4
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES	8,400	8,200	8,400	2.4	.0
GOVERNMENT	6,700	6,900	6,500	-2.9	3.1

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide.....	21,258	20,253	21,441	41.3	40.8	41.6
Durable Goods.....	12,789	12,451	12,083	43.1	42.9	41.9
Nondurable Goods..	8,469	7,802	9,358	38.7	37.4	41.3
Sioux Falls MSA.....	5,296	4,568	6,383	42.0	41.5	45.8
Rapid City MSA.....	2,446	2,392	2,326	40.2	40.8	36.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide.....	$324.21	$314.98	$321.57	$7.85	$7.72	$7.73
Durable Goods.....	337.47	331.19	305.45	7.83	7.72	7.29
Nondurable Goods..	304.96	288.73	342.79	7.88	7.72	8.30
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$324.24	$303.37	$362.28	$7.72	$7.31	$7.91
Rapid City MSA.....	300.70	304.37	243.02	7.48	7.46	6.64

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.....	340.1	338.7	327.9	.4	3.7
Food & Beverages....	325.4	324.0	309.5	.4	5.1
Housing.....	371.3	368.9	361.2	.7	2.8
Apparel.....	214.5	218.0	204.5	-1.6	4.9
Transportation.....	316.7	314.6	308.6	.7	2.6
Medical Care.....	461.3	458.9	432.0	.5	6.8
Entertainment.....	282.3	282.0	273.9	.1	3.1

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

NUMBER

	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986
Sex, Total	1,926	1,982	2,404
Male	978	1,106	1,147
Female	948	876	1,257
Race, Total	1,926	1,982	2,404
White	1,638	1,782	2,087
Nonwhite	288	200	317
Age, Total	1,926	1,982	2,404
Under 45	1,425	1,486	1,772
Over 45	501	496	632
[2] Industry, Total	1,926	1,982	2,404
Mining	13	31	12
Construction	230	296	249
Manufacturing	481	581	673
Transportation & Public Utilities	83	89	88
Trade	424	447	582
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	68	77	67
Services	510	390	607
Government	117	71	126
[2] Occupation, Total	1,926	1,982	2,404
Professional & Managerial	359	293	319
Clerical and Sales	392	381	569
Services	250	239	366
Processing	82	97	62
Machine Trade	75	93	132
Benchwork	222	227	402
Structural Work	336	413	359
Other	210	239	195
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,926	1,982	2,404
1-2 Weeks	363	335	483
3-4 Weeks	234	208	278
5-14 Weeks	767	780	922
15 Weeks & Over	562	659	721

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	1,523	1,531	2,118	-.5	-28.1
B. Weeks Compensated.....	8,039	8,180	10,173	-1.7	-21.0
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$653,689	$695,221	$805,780	-6.0	-18.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$39,143,600	$39,850,100	$32,986,500	-1.8	18.7
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	5,720	5,202	5,927	10.0	-3.5
F. Nonfarm Placements.....	6,122	4,510	6,738	35.7	-9.1
G. Nonfarm Job Openings.....	6,848	6,202	7,743	10.4	-11.6

	June 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$47,008

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	June 1987 People	June 1987 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.....	41	$9,512
J. Partial Employment.....	93	$7,347

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

MAY 1987 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES RANKED BY STATE

May 1987 Ranking	State	May 1987 Ranking	State
1	Louisiana	27	California
2	Alaska	28	Oregon
3	West Virginia	29	Pennsylvania
4	Kentucky	29	Wisconsin
5	Mississippi	31	Florida
6	Texas	32	Georgia
7	Colorado	33	New York
7	New Mexico	33	Virginia
9	Illinois	35	Kansas
9	Michigan	35	Minnesota
11	Alabama	35	Nebraska
11	Wyoming	38	New Jersey
13	Arkansas	38	North Carolina
14	Idaho	40	Hawaii
14	Washington	41	Iowa
16	Oklahoma	41	Maine
17	Ohio	41	North Dakota
18	Arizona	44	Maryland
19	Utah	45	Rhode Island
20	Tennessee	46	South Dakota
21	District of Columbia	46	Vermont
22	Indiana	48	Massachusetts
23	Montana	49	Connecticut
23	South Carolina	50	Delaware
25	Missouri	51	New Hampshire
25	Nevada		

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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